

JERUSALEM'S REACTION TO PENTECOST
ACTS 2:5-13

Introduction:

- A. Jerusalem is the best known city in our world
 - 1) It's name is emotionally laden
 - 2) Sacred to Jew, Christian, Mohammedan

- B. Jesus had felt the city's rejection
 - 1) Luke 19:41 - "And when he was come near, he beheld the city and wept over it saying."
 - 2) Lamentation - Matt. 23:37-39, 13:34- "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem...."

- C. How did this city react to the church?
 - 1) Jesus has been tried, crucified, dragged through it!
 - 2) There has been time for thought
 - 3) The church has not been noticed until this day of it's empowering

- I. Jerusalem Was Filled With A Diverse Jewish Population Who Heard This Sound Vs. 5-6
 - A. "And there was dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven"
 - 1) "dwelling" katoikeo = "to dwell", "to reside in a place"
 - 2) "devout" = heulabes = "pious", "devout", "taking well hold of, hence cautious", "careful as to what is right in religion" Avoiding anything contrary to what is right.
 - 3) "nation" = ethnos = "people living under a common institution"
Here, Jews from all over the world.

 - B. "Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded"
 - 1) "noised abroad" = ginomai = "to become", "to happen" = phone = "sound"
 - 2) "multitude" = plethos = "a throng, a crowd"
 - 3) "come together" = sunerchomai = "to meet", "assemble", "And when this sound was heard, they came together"
 - 4) This was the sound of their speaking or the "sound" of verse two

- 5) "confounded" = sugcheo = "to perplex the mind". They came together, "excited", "bewildered", "amazed"

C. "because that every man heard them speak in his own language."

- 1) "heard" = akouw = "to hear", "to learn by hearing"
- 2) "in his own language" = idia dialekto = "because each one heard the speaking in his own language"

II. Their Reaction to This Sound 7-13

A. Their perplexity was changed to wonder Vs. 7

- 1) "amazed" = existemi = transitive, "to change from one condition to another", denoting the state of mind caused by unexplained occurrences. from = ex = out and istemi = "to stand", "place"
- 2) "marvelled" = thaumazo = "to look on with wonder and amazement", "strange", "to be astonished"
- 3) All of these were Galilaeans!

B. They recognized the phenomenon Vs. 8

- 1) They heard spiritual information.
- 2) They heard in their native tongue.

C. The roll call of dialects and languages

- 1) Vs. 9-11a
- 2) "strangers of Rome" = epidemeo = "to be away from home", "to be on a journey"
- 3) "proselyte" = proselutos = "A Gentile who undertook the complete observance of the Jewish law."

D. They heard truths of God spoken Vs. 11

- 1) "...we do hear them speak in our tongues" the wonderful works of God."
- 2) "hear" = akouw = "to hear with the ears."
- 3) "speak" = laleo = "to employ the organ of utterance", "to utter words of any language."
- 4) "tongues" = glossa = "a language"

- 5) "wonderful" = megaleios = "great", "grand", "magnificent", "the great deeds of God"
- 6) They heard the truth about God's works!

III. Their Response to Hearing of God's Wonderful Works Vs. 12-13

A. "And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, what meaneth this?"

- 1) "amazed" = existemi = "to remove from it's place". It is used in Mark 3:21 of Jesus, "he is beside himself". It reflects a powerful religious experience. Used in Vs. 7
- 2) "doubt" = dia + aporeomai = dia = "throughout" + "to be without resource", "to know not what to do"
- 3) "What does all this mean?"
- 4) They knew something new had happened in Jerusalem. They had heard men speak in their own language the wonderful works of God.

What did all this mean?

B. "Others mocking said, These men are full of new wine."

- 1) "mocking" = dia + chleuazo = "throughout" + "to joke", "to jest", "to scoff", "to jeer at"
- 2) They offered the only explanation that their carnal minds could seize on at that time. Remember that these men were, "confounded", verse six, that is perplexed.
- 3) How does a drunk man act? Does he become easy-going and pliable? Some do. Others are arrogant and offer to fight, they are abusive. We suppose that this accusation was made because of their boldness to speak their minds and hearts, even the women in the assembly. This was the first thing Peter explained. They aren't drunk!

IV. People Respond Differently to God's Word

A. Some believe, as we see at the conclusion of Peter's sermon.

- 1) "Men and brethren what shall we do?"
- 2) "pricked in their hearts"

B. Some mock as these did

- 1)
- 2)

C. Some delay it's consideration

- 1)
- 2)

